1993, a new Scheme 'Employment Assurance Scheme' has been launched in 1752 identified backward blocks which presently stands extended to 2448 identified backward blocks. It seeks to provide assured wage employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work in loan agricultural season. The Scheme will mainly benefit agricultural workers. Employment generated under this scheme during 1994-95 is 188.89 lakh mandays.

STATEMENT

Total Number of Labourers in the country, Category-Wise

(1991 Census)

S.No.	Category	No.
1.	Total main Workers	285,932,493
2.	Cultivators	110,702,346
3.	Agricultural labourers	74,597,744
4.	Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activites.	6,040,739
5.	Mining and quarrying	1,751,275
6.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repaires	
	(a) In household industry	6,804,021
	(b) Other than household Industry	21,867,458
6.	Constructions	5,543,205
7.	Trade and commerce	21,296,337
8.	Transport, storage and communications.	8,017,746
9.	Other services	29,311,622

[English]

Poor Conditions of Children in Remand and Juvenile Homes

2535. SHRI PINKI MISRA :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the National Mail (Bhopal) dated May 28, 1996 attributable to Naitonal Human Rights Commission sources that children in 600 and odd remand and juvenile homes in the coutnry are languishing in conditions that deprive them of basic rights; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Goverment to improve the living conditions in juvenile and remand homes and to ensure that the children's stay in such homes is curtailed to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the condition of inmates is reasonably good There is a set norm for providing clothing and bedding to the inmates once he is committed apart form the dietary in take fixed on the basis of calorie requirement. There is a team of Welfare Officers in each home to ensure fair distribution of above articles.

(b) the implementation of J.J. Act, 1986 which provides for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to and disposition of, delinquent juveniles, rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Under this Act, Probation Officers are appointed by the State Government as per their requirement and Juvenile Welfare Boards and Courts are set up to expedite restoration of neglected juveniles to their parents/ guardians.

As a follow up measure of the J.J. Act, 1986, Government of India is implementing a Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment to assist the State Government/UT Administration, for creating and strengthening of infrastructure. Under this Scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to State Government/ UT Administration for construction of homes, upgradation of existing homes and maintenance of inmates on 50:50 basis.

In addition to above, the Central Government has been pursuing the State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure successful implementation of the provisions of the J.J. Act and the Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment from time to time.

Domestic Labours

2536. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether home based worker about 20 million at present is still unregulated and unprotected labour force in the country;

(b) whether a conference was held last year in Geneva at International Labour Organisation to arrive at a common agreement for the protection of home workers;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring a legislation for betterment of home workers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Legislation to regulate and protect some sections of home workers like beedi workers is in force.

(b) The International Labour Conference in June, 1996 has adopted a Convention and Recommendations on Home-work.

(c) No proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Strikes and Lock Outs

2537. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mandays lost during each of the last three years due to strikes and lock outs, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to contain labour unrest during the above period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the minimum wages in view of inflation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A statement showing state-wise mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs during 1993-96 is attached.

(b) The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch over the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Central and State level, take suitable steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. Regular consultations and bipartite discussions with organisations of employees and workers have helped in improving industrial relations.

(c) and (d). The Minimum Wages in the Central sphere comprises of a variable component linked to the Consumer Price Index Number. This component is revised every six months on the basis of rise or fall in Index Numbers, which duly takes care of the impact of inflation on Wages. The State Government have also been requested to make similar provisions.

STATEMENT

Loss of Mandays (in Thousands) during 1993-96 (Provisional) by Selected States.

State/UT	1993			1994			1995			1996 (Jan.-Apr.)		
	S	L	T	S	L	T	S	L	T	S	L	T
Andhra Pradesh	349	1653	2002	1028	2101	3129	1241	2895	4136	104	73	177
Bihar	65	398	463	134	372	506	161	467	628	54	59	113
Delhi	53	1	54	7	1	8	47	0	47	0	0	0
Goa, Daman & Diu	5	4	9	43	7	51	114	0	114	7	0	7
Gujarat	367	345	713	369	285	654	342	477	819	37	32	69
Haryana	148	312	460	138	152	290	44	5	49	0	0	0
Karnataka	295	61	356	70	315	386	219	201	420	79	118	197
Kerala	467	1377	1844	1199	1155	2354	592	1131	1722	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	153	0	153	288	32	320	97	0	97	74	16	90
Maharashtra	631	2140	2771	845	1517	2363	648	1070	1719	116	280	397
Orissa	87	13	100	61	27	89	125	8	133	1	0	1
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	249	51	301	250	0	250	354	38	392	32	5	36
Rajasthan	164	138	302	278	229	507	242	204	446	165	90	255
Tamil Nadu	2007	381	2287	1251	568	1819	822	193	1015	63	0	63
Uttar Pradesh	175	661	836	319	253	571	123	394	517	28	97	125
West Bengal	239	7013	7252	290	7236	7527	337	3462	3799	672	1131	1803
Others	160	138	298	81	80	160	212	25	236	79	0	79
Total	5615	14686	20301	6651	14332	20983	5720	10570	16290	1512	1901	3413

S - Mandays lost due to Strikes

L - Mandays lost due to Lockouts

T - Total Mandays Lost

O - Nil or less than 500

Total may not necessarily tally due to Rounding off of Figures.

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla